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Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Negotiations

New Deadlock. UN & Communist truce negotiators arrived at another deadlock May 14 over their different plans for handling POWs who objected to being sent home.

UN Counter-Proposal. Parts of a new Communist plan submitted May 7 were accepted by the Allies, but they put forward these counter-proposals May 13:

● North Koreans (about 34,000) who did not prefer to go back to Communist territory would be released to civilian status in South Korea as soon as an armistice took effect. The Allies would help them get back to the Communist side if they later changed their minds about going home. But no Koreans would be taken over by the 5-nation custodial commission proposed by the Reds.

● Chinese POWs (about 15,000) in the "unwilling" category would be turned over to the commission when an armistice began. Communist spokesmen would have a chance to talk to them in their camps (the UN suggested that the Reds send one "persuasion" delegate for every 1,000 POWs involved). But the deadline for their deciding to go home would be 2 months, not 4 as proposed by the Reds. Chinese POWs who still resisted repatriation after 2 months would be released as civilians by the commission.

● The Allied counter-proposal ruled out the Communist plan to leave all unrepatriated POWs in neutral custody after a persuasion period and refer their fate to a major political conference on Korea. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN truce team chief, stressed in the truce meeting May 13 that the Allies wanted a final agreement, in advance of an armistice, on what would happen to POWs.

The Reds' new truce plan of May 7 was studied by Pres. Eisenhower & the full U.S. Cabinet, and Harrison questioned North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il about it in daily truce sessions May 9-11, before a reply was drafted and taken to Korea from Tokyo May 12 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander. He conferred that day with South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee on ROK objections to a cease-fire that left any part of Korea in enemy hands or Korean POWs in foreign custody.[1]

Harrison sought to strike a conciliatory note as he presented the counter-proposals to Nam Il May 13 and commended the Communists on "constructive" features of their May 7 proposal. Although some Allied observers thought the presence of India along with Poland & Czechoslovakia (plus Sweden & Switzerland) on the POW commission might weight it in favor of Red China, the Allies tentatively accepted that 5-nation group. However, they proposed that only India furnish military guards to the commission. The other 4 would be limited to 10 observer delegates each. Thus no troops of Communist Poland or Czechoslovakia would enter South Korea.[2]

Pres. Eisenhower, addressing 2 Republican dinners in New York May 7, had reaffirmed the U.S.' opposition to forced repatriation of prisoners. He said the peace must be one that "respects the right of everybody . . . no less those people who have been only lately fighting in the ranks of our enemies." "To force those people to go back to a life of terror & persecution . . . would violate every moral standard by which America lives."[3]

1—see p. 141E 2—see p. 141A-D 3—see p. 143M-N 4—see p. 141B 5—see p. 141K 6—see p. 130H 7—see p. 82L 8—see p. 122H (See Index sections of this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in New Section)

Week in Headlines

International. *UN countered new Red Korean plan. Churchill proposed informal peace talks by world leaders; U.S. insisted Reds give advance assurances. Dulles studied Suez deadlock during Cairo visit. Reds retained foothold in Laos.*

United States. *Off-shore oil bill sent to President. Adm. Radford headed new Joint Chiefs of Staff. Kaghan quit post in Germany after defending anti-Communist record before Congressional probers. Tornadoes caused 106 deaths in Texas.*

Red Rejection. Nam Il informed Harrison in another truce-team session May 14 that the Reds rejected the UN counter-proposal as "absolutely unacceptable." He said the immediate release of Korean POWs and a 60-day time limit on neutral custody of Chinese would "overthrow" the basis on which truce talks had been resumed last month. Peiping Radio broadcast lengthy denunciations of the American plan, said it may have "shattered" prospects for an armistice. In what the Allies regarded as another gesture of defiance, the Communists May 14 dismantled their prisoner-exchange tents in Panmunjom—erected for the recent exchange of ailing POWs and left standing for use in event of a cease-fire.[4]

Warfare

Fighting. Ground fighting, slowed in recent days by heavy rain, increased May 12 on the central front when Chinese Reds attacked North Koreans holding Outpost Texas. Week's heaviest air actions: raids by U.S. Navy planes May 7 against the Hungnam & Wonsan east coast 134,958 (21,494 dead), the Defense Dept. reported May 13.[6] against a northwestern troop & supply center near Sinuiju. The Allies reported May 9 no Red MIG-15s had been shot down the past week because they had not challenged UN planes. For the entire war, however, the USAF listed this score of jet planes downed in air-to-air combat: 635 MIGs, 55 Sabrejets. Red China broadcast a charge May 12 that American planes had bombed Antung, Manchuria, near the Yalu River frontier May 10-11 and killed or wounded 257 persons.[5]

U.S. Forces. American casualties through May 8 totaled 134,958 (21,494 dead), the Defense Dept. reported May 13.[6] The Army revealed May 11 that its forces in Korea were using 240-mm howitzers which fired a 360-lb. shell 15 miles (biggest U.S. field guns except the atomic cannon). Withdrawal of the Marine First Division from the Korean battle line after 33 months of duty at the front was revealed May 12 (the Army 25th Infantry Division took its place). Capt. Manuel J. Fernandez Jr. of Miami, a Sabrejet pilot, became May 10 the first jet ace to down 13 Red MIG-15s in the Korean war.[7]

South Korea announced May 7 it would draft all men in the 20-26 age bracket for Army service and others from 17 to 40 for the Labor Service (primary school teachers, railroad engineers exempted.)[8]

COLD WAR

Conference Prospects

Churchill Seeks Major Talks. British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill urged May 11 that East-West differences be taken up in "a conference on the highest level . . . between the leading powers without delay." He said during a foreign policy debate in Commons that no one should

TRUMAN BACKS EISENHOWER. Americans must "get behind the President & back him up so we can keep the peace of the world," ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman declared in an address to the Missouri Legislature in Jefferson City May 12—his first speech since retirement from the White House. He declined to comment on political questions so as not to "stir up the animals all over the country." He said the President had to devote 75% of his time to "persuading people to do what they ought to do without being persuaded."[1]

be "frightened" by the prospect of informal, secret high-level talks held without a fixed agenda or assurance that they would yield agreements.

"If there is not at the summit of nations the will to win the greatest prize & greatest honor offered to mankind, doom-laden responsibility will fall upon those who now possess the power to decide," he warned. "At the worst, the participants in the meeting could have established more intimate contacts, and at best we might have a generation of peace."

Churchill recommended a conference "confined to the smallest number of persons & powers possible," which posed a question as to whether he wanted it to be confined to the U.S., Britain & Russia. He said it should not be based on "ponderous or rigid agenda" or involve "jungles of technical details zealously contested by hordes of experts . . ."

The Prime Minister said he had warned Stalin in 1945 that Russia "would tear the world to pieces" if it divided the world into Communist & non-Communist halves. Now, he asserted, Stalin's death had led to a "change of attitude" in the Kremlin. East & West should look "for things to do which would be agreeable instead of being disagreeable to each other."[2]

U.S. Dissent, Other Reaction. Churchill won the applause of both Conservatives & opposition Laborites in Commons; a mixed reaction in West Europe; the approval of Pope Pius XII, who said "one would not know how to take any steps toward the attainment of peace" if there were no big-power discussions. The U.S. stood on Pres. Eisenhower's declaration (in his foreign policy speech Apr. 16) that he would meet the Russians half-way when they had backed up their "peace offensive" talk with action.

The State Dept., in a statement May 13, praised Churchill's "high purpose" but called on the Reds to agree immediately to a Korean truce & Austrian peace treaty. "Such a demonstration would help to pave the way toward a high-level conference" by showing "the sincerity of their avowals" and providing "concrete evidence that such a meeting would produce positive results."[3]

(The U.S., Britain & France asked Russia May 11 to resume Deputy Foreign Ministers meetings on an Austrian treaty May 27 in London.)

The French Cabinet indicated its annoyance May 13 because (1) Churchill had not called specifically for French participation in high-level talks and (2) he implied that France should increase its term of compulsory military service from 18 months to 2 years and send draftees to fight in Indo-China.

Moscow *Pravda* published a summary of Churchill's speech with little comment May 13 except to ask whether Britain wanted to "continue a policy of militarization of Western Germany & the policy of a split Germany."

Attlee, Knowland. Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, British Laborite leader, said in Commons May 12 that "elements in the U.S.A. that do not want a settlement" had prevented the Eisenhower Admin. from arranging a peace in Korea. Attlee said State Secy. John Foster Dulles' speeches often "struck a rather different note" than the President's declarations on foreign policy. He assailed the "Chiang Kai-shek lobby" in the U.S. for fighting admission of Red China to the UN and said he sometimes wondered "who was more powerful—the President or Sen. McCarthy." Attlee agreed when challenged by Churchill that Red China should not be admitted to the UN "while the actual fighting is going on" in Korea, but he urged its admission "soon after the armistice." He indorsed Churchill's bid for big-power talks, also urged "heart-to-heart" British-American talks on the importance of British trade with China.[4]

(Harold Wilson, Board of Trade president in the last Labor Govt., conferred with a Chinese Communist trade delegation in East Berlin May 11. He said the discussion explored the general question of easing trade restrictions between the West & Soviet-bloc countries.)

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), U.S. Senate Republican Policy Com. chairman, denounced both Churchill & Attlee in a Senate speech May 13 for "urging a Far Eastern Munich." He said they had told the U.S. in effect "that if we do not accept their advice and the Chinese Communists persist in the war, we must be prepared to go it alone. So be it!" Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said Attlee had made a "foul, dastardly attack" on Pres. Eisenhower. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. declined to "criticize the heads of government of our allies." Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) turned the debate to charges that Dulles had slowed down the NATO defense program. Gillette challenged Republicans to cite evidence that they had displayed "the dynamic new spirit that was to infuse the whole free world with determination to meet the Soviet challenge."

Germany. U.S. State Secy. Dulles said May 6 that Pres. Eisenhower had recently authorized substantial funds for stockpiling food, fuel & industrial materials in West Berlin against a possible new Communist blockade. Mayor Ernst Reuter said May 10 the western sectors had a 6-month reserve of food & fuel. (U.S. High Comm. James D. Conant said in Bonn May 7 that only a "few naive people" believed there had been any basic change in Soviet policies despite the so-called peace offensive.)

Pastor Martin Niemoller, West German Protestant leader, went to Karlshorst near East Berlin May 9 to appeal to Pavel F. Yudin,* new political adviser to the Soviet Control Commission in East Germany, for an end to Red attacks on East German churches. East German Catholic priests read a pastoral letter May 3 instructing Catholic youth to resist Communist pressure.[5]

Council of Europe resolution urging that the 6 Schuman Plan & European Army countries (France, Italy, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg) speed their draft of plans for a European political community was passed, 76-7, by the Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg May 11. . . . **MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen** said May 10 he hoped for an end to U.S. economic aid to Europe within 2 years, but that military aid would continue as long as the cold war.[6]

SUEZ DISPUTE

New Anglo-Egyptian Break. An Anglo-Egyptian conference in Cairo on Egyptian demands for British withdrawal from Suez broke down May 6 after 10 days. British negotiators would not give a positive promise of withdrawal until they were assured of adequate arrangements for the Canal Zone's defense. Egypt's demand for an unconditional British promise to leave the zone was indorsed by Arab League Foreign Ministers May 9, and Egyptian Premier Mohammed Naguib warned his countrymen May 10 that a "big battle" over Suez may impend. "We have washed our hands of the talks that were meant to be a slippery road," he declared. British Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons in London May 11 that British forces would "have no choice . . . but to defend ourselves" if attacked in Suez by Egyptian saboteurs or troops.

The Admiralty in London disclosed May 12 that 4 destroyers & Royal Marine commando units had been sent

*Ex-Cominform Journal ed. 1—see p. 148L-M 2—see p. 142K 3—see p. 143L 4—see pp. 151K, 65H-J 5—see p. 142J 6—see p. 143J

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to Suez from Malta to reinforce the Canal Zone garrison. State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons that Egyptians had made 30 attacks on Britons in the zone since Apr. 1. (Egypt contended May 13 that Britons had killed 8 Egyptians, wounded 17 others in aggressive acts in Suez since Apr. 3. Hostile incidents were not being made public in Egypt in order to hold down public feeling.)

Dulles Sees Naguib. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who arrived in Cairo with MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen May 11 to begin a fact-finding tour of the Middle East, indicated after a talk with Naguib: he upheld Egyptian sovereignty but favored the British position that British forces should be withdrawn gradually from Suez to insure its defense. Dulles & Stassen flew to Tel Aviv May 13 after further talks with Naguib & a flight over Suez.[1]

INDO-CHINA

Reds Keep Foothold in Laos. French military officials in Hanoi said May 12 that the Viet Minh rebels were keeping at least a division of troops in Laos to control territory taken in the extreme northeastern part of the state. About ½ the rebels who invaded Laos—including nearly all who approached Luangprabang, the capital, from the north—had been pulled back toward Phuto, 60 mi. northwest of Hanoi in northern Viet Nam. The French expected a new drive by 3 Viet Minh divisions on the Hanoi defense perimeter, which had been weakened by the transfer of French Union troops to Laos. The rebel 34th Division was reported dug in at Xiengkhouang near the Plaine des Jarres, southwest of Luangprabang. The French predicted that Xiengkhouang would be made a base for future Viet Minh operations in Laos.[2]

French Name New Commander. Lt. Gen. Henri Navarre, 55, chief of staff of NATO land forces in Central Europe, was designated May 8 to replace Gen. Raoul Salan as commander of French Union forces in Indo-China. Salan had been criticized in the French Parliament & press in connection with the rebel invasion of Laos and alleged war profiteering in Indo-China.

Currency Devalued. The French Govt. May 10 reduced the official value of the Indo-Chinese piaster to 10 francs (.028¢), its approximate real value, from the old official rate of 17. The move was designed to thwart black-market profiteers who acquired piaster on the open market and converted them into francs at the higher official rate. Officials of Viet Nam & Laos protested the devaluation May 11, said they had not been consulted on it and predicted it would cause rising prices in Indo-China.

Concessions to Cambodia. French & Cambodian representatives announced May 9 after a 2-week meeting in Paris that they had drafted protocols to assure Cambodia "full sovereignty" in military, judicial & economic affairs. King Norodom Sihanouk, who had recently warned that Cambodia might veer toward the Viet Minh side if it did not receive independence within 3 months, was made titular head of French-directed defense forces in his state. Cambodia won "full judicial competence" in cases involving Frenchmen but promised to safeguard French interests. The agreement also called for adjustment of economic agreements among France & the 3 Indo-Chinese states.[3]

U.S. Aid. Pres. Eisenhower informed the Senate Forgn. Relations Committee May 8 that he had given France a "special aid" grant of $60 million to support the Indo-Chinese campaign. It was shifted from defense-connected economic aid funds for Europe. (A provision of the MSA law empowered the President to shift 10% of foreign aid funds from economic to military uses or vice versa.) MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen meanwhile made public the report of a businessmen's evaluation team that Indo-China must be given $24 million a year in economic & technical aid. The report said a "military effort alone will not break the present stalemate"; the population must "be given something concrete to fight for" against communism.

(The President & Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent, who had held a 2-day conference in Washington, said in a joint statement May 8 that the Viet Minh invasion of Laos was "a new act of aggression . . . which might have serious consequences for Thailand & the whole of Southeast Asia" and "cast doubt on Communist intentions" to make peace with the free world.)

State Secy. John Foster Dulles said May 9 that the U.S. had responded within 72 hours to a French plea for American cargo planes during the Laotian crisis, and within 24 hours to a Thai request May 5 for small arms ammunition. Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Civil Air Transport Co. disclosed in Hong Kong May 9 that it was providing American civilian pilots to fly C-119 Flying Boxcar planes shifted from Japan to the Laotian airlift.[4]

Shipment to Reds Averted. A 10,000-ton shipment of Rumanian jet plane fuel, originally intended for Red China, was transferred from the Finnish tanker Wiima to the U.S. Navy tanker Cahaba in Singapore May 12. The U.S. Mutual Security Agency was reported to have arranged for American purchase of the oil to keep it from the Reds.[5]

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles engaged in a new controversy as a result of a May 4 report by an aide of McCarthy's Sen. Investigations Subcom. that 193 vessels owned by Allied nationals had made at least 445 voyages to Red China in 1952. McCarthy said at least 2 of the ships were owned by a French Govt. agency. Actg. Deputy Asst. State Secy. John M. Leddy, asked to explain, told the subcommittee that the State Dept. was trying to cut such trade but thought an outright embargo might do the Allies, (some of whom get needed supplies from the Reds, more harm than good. McCarthy said this view conflicted with previous Eisenhower Admin. statements. He demanded an explanation by Dulles. Dulles, in apparent answer, told a joint Congressional committee on foreign aid May 5 that he was against imposing "upon our friends & allies additional restrictions upon their trade with the Communist world even in terms of non-strategic articles.")[6]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Meets with Canadian Leader. Pres. Eisenhower & Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent reviewed world problems & joint U.S.-Canadian interests during talks in Washington May 7-8. Their communiqué May 8 condemned the Red attack on Laos in Indo-China (see above), declared that "acts, not words" must be forthcoming to prove peaceful Communist intentions (see p. 150D), pledged "vigorous suport for NATO" and continued U.S.-Canadian collaboration on American defense. St. Laurent asked the U.S. to "play a role of leadership" in expanding free world trade and the President promised to strive for "comprehensive, constructive & consistent" U.S. economic policies. The Prime Minister also stressed the importance of the St. Lawrence power & seaway project to Canada, again invited the U.S. to join in the seaway plan but said Canada was ready to start work on it alone. The President indorsed "development of the U.S. share of St. Lawrence power under the authority of New York State."[7]

Backs Housing. Pres. Eisenhower declared May 11, in a message delivered to the Natl. Housing Conf. at a meeting in Washington, that "Americans of all parties have now accepted as a moral obligation the important task of progressively improving our housing standards and of providing decent housing for those now compelled to live in slums." Fed. Housing Admin. Albert M. Cole said most Americans believe "public funds shall be spent [for] slum clearance, urban redevelopment & low-rent housing."[8]

Back in Washington. Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington May 10 after a weekend visit to his brother Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Pennsylvania State College Pres., at State College, Pa. The President & Dr. Eisenhower spent May 9 playing golf at Centre Hills Country

1—see pp. 146G, 134M 2—see p. 141L 3—see p. 122K 4—see p. 142E 5—see p. 43A 6—see p. 115H-K 7—see p. 12B 8—see pp. 124K, 76N (Consult Index Section by name & subject for other references)

Club and fishing in Robert L. Harpster's private fishing stream in the Pennsylvania Furnace area.

Congressional Luncheon. Pres. Eisenhower May 12 held the last of a series of get-acquainted luncheons at which he had met, in small groups, most members of Congress.

ARMED FORCES

Radford Heads New Joint Chiefs. Pres. Eisenhower, in a complete shake-up of the nation's top military command, nominated Adm. Arthur William Radford, 57, May 12 to succeed Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Radford thus became the first Navy man to fill the nation's highest military post.

Wide World
RADFORD
New chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff

The President May 12 also picked Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, 58, to replace Gen. J. Lawton Collins as Army Chief of Staff and Adm. Robert B. Carney, 58, to succeed Adm. William M. Fechteler as Chief of Naval Operations. Gen. Eisenhower had named Gen. Nathan Farragut Twining, 55, May 7 to succeed Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, 54, who resigned as Air Force Chief of Staff, effective June 30, after protracted illness & major surgery. The Radford & Ridgway appointments, both for 2-yr. terms, were to take effect Aug. 16. No effective date was announced for the Carney appointment.[1]

Ridgway was relieved as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to take his new post and, at Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation, the North Atlantic Treaty Org. named Gen. Alfred Maximilian Gruenther, 54, as his successor May 12. Carney was to quit as NATO Commander in Chief, South (Mediterranean area), to assume his new position, but no successor was immediately announced. Radford moved into his new job from the position of Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Twining stepped up from the post of AF Vice Chief of Staff. Lt. Gen. Thomas D. White, 52, AF Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, was named to Twining's old job.

Radford, an exponent of blockading Red China, was best known as an enthusiastic advocate of naval aviation. A Navy aviator who learned flying at Pensacola in 1920, he was a prominent Navy opponent of Air Force bids for air power dominance during unification disputes after World War II. Native of Chicago and Annapolis graduate in 1916, he commanded a carrier task force at Baker, Makin & Tarawa Islands, a carrier division against Iwo Jima & Okinawa in World War II. He recently visited Indo-China.

Ridgway's pre-Nato career was highlighted by his command of Allied forces in the Korean war—first as leader of the 8th Army, then as Supreme Commander following the ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He made combat jumps as an airborne commander under then-Gen. Eisenhower during World War II, succeeded Eisenhower as NATO commander. He was born in Monroe, Va., graduated from West Point in 1917, was divorced twice before marriage to present wife (Mary Anthony Long), has 2 daughters by first marriage, a son by 3d.

Carney, native of Vallejo, Calif., and an Annapolis graduate of 1916, coordinated air, sea & ground forces as Adm. William F. Halsey's chief of staff in the Pacific in World War II. He avoided unification disputes.

Wide World
GRUENTHER

Twining was graduated from West Point as an infantry officer in 1917, switched to aviation in 1923. He was Army chief of staff in the South Pacific in 1942, 13th AF commanding general in 1943, then 15th AF commander in Italy. He headed the Air Material & combined Alaskan commands after World War II.

Gruenther was noted as a brilliant staff officer whose chief handicap was lack of command experience. He was deputy chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower in London in 1942-43, 15th Army Chief of Staff under Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy 1944-45, Clark's deputy commander in Austria 1945-47, Joint Staff Director from Oct. 1947 until he was chosen as NATO Chief of Staff by Gen. Eisenhower in Feb. 1951. He continued in the post under Ridgway.

1—see p. 144A-D 2—see p. 125J 3—see p. 144L-M 4—see p. 77E-F
5—see p. 124K (See also Index Sections for other references)

New Armed Service Chiefs

RIDGWAY CARNEY TWINING
Wide World

Draft Call. A 23,000-man draft call for July—lowest in more than a year—was issued by the Army May 13. It raised the total current draft call to 1,469,430.[2]

CONGRESS

Offshore Bill Passed. A Senate-approved bill to give states control of oil-rich submerged lands within their historic boundaries was passed by 278-116 House vote (184 R. & 94 D. vs. 98 D., 17 R. & one ind.) and sent to the President May 13. Approval followed a 309-91 vote by which the House passed and sent to the Senate a measure reaffirming federal control of submerged lands on the continental shelf beyond state boundaries. The latter bill provided machinery for the Fed. Govt. to lease & develop oil & other mineral resources of such areas.[3]

Bills in Process. A measure to give Congress members $10,000-a-yr. raises, bringing their pay up to $25,000, was approved by the Sen. Judiciary Com. May 11. It would give $10,000 raises to most federal judges, lesser raises to many Justice Dept. officials. . . . Chances for Hawaiian statehood were endangered for the current session by a Democratic move which resulted May 12 in an 8-7 Sen. Interior Com. vote to include Alaskan statehood in the same bill.[4] . . . The Sen. Appropriations Com. voted May 6 to restore funds for 35,000 public housing units to the Independent Offices Appropriation.[5] . . . A 2-yr. extension (until July 1, 1955) of authority to draft physicians, dentists & veterinarians was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate May 12. . . . A bill authorizing creation of 39 new federal judgeships was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House May 8. . . . A House-approved bill authorizing up to $100 million in Export-Import Bank war-risk insurance was passed by the Senate over Sen. Majority Leader Robert A. Taft's opposition May 7. . . . A one-yr. extension of federal controls that keep strategic goods from the Communists was passed by the Senate and sent to the House May 6. . . . The House May 5 passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing admission to the U.S. of up to 500 children under 6 who had been adopted by U.S. servicemen or Govt. workers. . . . A bill making divorces granted in one state valid in all states was passed by the Senate and sent to the House May 6. . . . A 3-yr. extension of authority to import Mexican laborers to work on U.S. farms was passed by 259-87 House vote and sent to the Senate Apr. 15. . . . A ban on display of the UN flag in a position equal or superior to that of the U.S. flag (except at UN meetings) was approved by the Sen. Judiciary Com. May 11. . . . The Senate passed and sent to the House May 6 bills to create (a) a 25-member commission to study "the proper role of the Fed. Govt. in relations to the states" and (b) a 12-member commission to recommend economies & improvements in the Executive Branch of the Govt. . . . A bill increasing the maximum fine for violating the Sherman anti-trust law from $5,000 to $50,000 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate May 5.

COMMUNISM

Kaghan Quits, Defends Record. Theodore Kaghan's resignation as acting deputy director of the Public Affairs

Div. of the U.S. High Comm. in Germany was accepted by the State Dept. May 11. Kaghan had defended his anti-Communist record before the McCarthy Sen. Investigations Subcom. Apr. 28-29 & May 5 in a series of closed & open hearings marked by occasional clashes with McCarthy. Kaghan, who returned to Bonn May 12 to clean up his affairs, said his resignation had been "requested." He declared that the State Dept. "would not back anyone involved" in a fight with McCarthy "even though you have, as I do, loyalty & security clearance and an anti-Communist record reaching from Vienna to Berlin."

Kaghan admitted to the subcommittee Apr. 29 that he had Communist associations & ideas in the 1930s, had signed a nominating petition for Israel Amter, Communist candidate for the N.Y. City Council, in 1939 and had roomed between 1935 & 1940 with Ben Irwin, who he "assumed" was a Communist. But he denied having been a CP member himself or having actually voted for Amter. He insisted that he had completely disavowed former pro-Communist views and had actively fought communism in Europe since 1945. He introduced letters from ex-Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl & Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, ex-U.S. High Commissioner in Vienna, in which both indorsed his anti-Red record. He said afterwards that a similar cable from West Berlin Mayor Ernst Reuter had come too late to be used.

Kaghan confirmed Apr. 29 that he had called subcommittee aides Roy M. Cohn & G. David Schine "junketeering gumshoes" but denied that he had them "shadowed" during their recent controversial tour of Europe. He said State Dept. "escort officer" William Monticoni had been assigned to them in line with normal department procedure.

Kaghan admitted Apr. 29 that plays he wrote in the 1930s were probably "acceptable to the Communists" but denied May 5 that they followed the party line. Kaghan described his youthful flirtation with communism as a "case of political chicken pox" which McCarthy was trying to turn into an "incurable disease." He said that a fresh loyalty check had been made on him in 1952 and that he had received assurance of his clearance in an Oct. 22 letter from ex-Asst. State Secy. Carlisle L. Humelsine.[1]

McCarthy vs. Wechsler. Charges by *N.Y. Post* editor James A. Wechsler that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was trying to intimidate & silence press critics led to release May 7 of Wechsler's recent testimony at closed hearings (Apr. 24 & May 5) of McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Wechsler, 37, said he had made no secret of the fact that he had joined the Young Communist League at 18 and had been a member during 1934-37, but he insisted that he had been disillusioned and had fought communism since. McCarthy said he considered Wechsler's renunciation of communism "phony" and believed that Wechsler & the *Post* served the Red cause by "trying to smear & tear down the people who are really fighting communism," particularly Congressional committee chairmen who headed anti-Red probes. McCarthy said he was investigating Wechsler as an author & ex-Red, not as a newspaperman.

Wechsler had been called before the subcommittee Apr. 24 ostensibly because some of his books had been found in State Dept. overseas libraries. He charged, however, that McCarthy paid little attention to this issue and instead attacked him in retaliation for his & the *Post's* denunciations of McCarthy. Wechsler indicated that McCarthy was unable to tell which of Wechsler's 4 books had been put in State Dept. libraries. 2 Wechsler books had been written during his YCL days, 2 afterwards. Indications were that the only Wechsler book known to be in State libraries was *Labor Baron*, a biography of John L. Lewis in which Wechsler attacked Communist activities in unions.

The transcript of the hearings was made public on Wechsler's demand after McCarthy told him he would release it only if Wechsler submitted a list of all the people he had known as Communists. Wechsler submitted "59 or 60" names May 5 and McCarthy agreed to give them to the FBI but not to make them public—at least immediately.

BARUCH CRITICAL. Bernard M. Baruch, 83, Pres. Eisenhower's good personal friend, implied in a speech in New York May 7 that he thought the Eisenhower Admin. was perpetuating the Truman Admin.'s "policy of drift" in foreign affairs—"flinging together hasty action to meet each crisis as it arose." He said no peace would come of current Soviet maneuvers except "at best only a guarded settlement." Baruch addressed 106th anniversary exercises at City College of New York, said the current controversy over subversive influence in educational institutions arose because they had failed to teach the "know-how of thinking."[2]

The Freedom of Information Com. of the American Society of Newspaper Editors said May 10 that it was studying "the relevant material" at Wechsler's request to see whether McCarthy was attacking freedom of the press, as Wechsler charged. Support of Wechsler vs. McCarthy was announced by the American Civil Liberties Union May 8, by the American Veterans Com.'s Natl. Planning Com. May 10.[3]

McCarthy May 6 directed Harvey Matusow, ex-Communist who testified at many hearings, to prepare a list of Reds who had infiltrated news media in New York.

Lattimore Charges Cut. 4 of the 7 counts in the perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore were dismissed by Fed. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in Washington May 2 as violating the First & 6th Amendments. Youngdahl, ordering Lattimore to trial Oct. 6, said that the remaining 3 counts might not be "material," but he left it up to the jury to decide. The charges resulted from Lattimore's testimony before the Sen. Internal Security Subcom.[4]

House Committee Hearings. Leading show business personalities testified before the House Un-American Activities Com. at hearings in New York May 4-7.

Artie Shaw, 42, bandleader, wept May 4 as he told of attending Communist meetings in 1946 and of being a "dupe" for the Reds by allowing his name to be used for Communist fronts. But he denied ever joining the CP or intending to be disloyal or to harm U.S. interests.

Jerome Robbins, 35, dancer-choreographer, testified May 5 that he had been a Communist during 1944-47, had been recruited by Lettie Stevens, a secretary, and had known as fellow members: playwrights Jerome & Edward Chodorov (brothers), actors Lloyd Gough & Elliott Sullivan, actress Madeline Lee, Lionel Berman, Edna Ocko.

Arnaud d'Usseau, playwright, & film writer-TV director Mortimer Offner refused May 5 to tell whether they had been Communists. Cedric H. Belfrage, Briton who helped the U.S. Army set up postwar German newspapers, refused May 5 to tell whether he had planted Reds on them.

Lionel Stander, 45, actor, said May 6 that he was not a Communist, but he refused to repeat his previous testimony that he had not been one. He contended that another denial under oath might make him liable to "framed & unjustified perjury charges" based on testimony by "psychopaths & stool pigeons" that he had been a Communist. Songwriter Jay Gorney, 57, refused May 6 to answer questions on CP membership.

Robert Rossen, 45, writer-director-producer of the 1949 Academy Award film *All the King's Men*, testified May 7 that he had been a CP member in 1937-47 and had given $40,000 to Red causes. Rossen, who had refused to answer questions in 1951, identified the following writers & other film figures as Communists:

Georgia Backus, Ben Barzman, Alvah Bessie, Henry Blankfort Jr., Bill Blowitz, John Bright, Sidney Buchman, Hugh Butler, Maurice Clark, Lester Cole, Richard Collins, Edw. Dmytryk, Guy Endore, Pauline Lauber Finn, Lester Fuller, Morton Grant, Lou Harris, Ian Hunter, Dan & Mrs. Lilith James, Paul Jarrico, Hy Kraft, Ring Lardner Jr., John Howard Lawson, Isabelle Leonard, Melvin Levy, Jos. Mischel, Sam Moore, Henry Myers, Wm. Pomerance, Gertrude Purcell, Maurice Rapf, Nita Reis, Frederick Rinaldo, Marguerite Roberts, Stanley Roberts, Ann Roth, Madeline Ruthven, Waldo Salt, Budd Wilson Schulberg, Adrian Scott, Vic Shapiro, Louis Solomon, Glenda Sullivan, Leo Townsend, Paul Trivers, Dalton Trumbo, Frank Tuttle, Michael Uris, Capt. Bernard Vorhaus, John Wexley. Many had been leaders in the Screen Writers Guild, the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization and the 1943 Writers Congress (held in Hollywood).

Lee Sabinson, Broadway producer, denied May 7 that he was a Communist but refused to tell whether he ever

1—see p. 123A-D Vol. XII, 421K 2—see p. 115N 3—see p. 117H 4—see p. 140K; (Also consult Index Sections by name & subject)

had been one. Zachary Schwartz, designer of TV commercials & ex-film cartoon animator, testified May 7 that he had been a Communist in 1940-43 because he thought that the party opposed anti-Semitism but had quit in disillusionment.

Other testimony during the New York hearings:

Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, 49, a Brooklyn teacher, said May 4 that she was a CP member in 1939-46 because she then thought it espoused Negro rights. She said the Natl. Negro Congress was a Red front. She listed as Communists 24 New York school employes & 42 persons in Washington & Baltimore, many of them labor union officials or connected with the Natl. Negro Congress.

Robert Gladnick, Ohio-Kentucky representative for the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, said May 6 that he was a CP member in 1931-37. He named 41 persons as Communists. He said he had helped the Reds destroy the old AFL Intl. Seamen's Union. Irving Charles Velson, ex-pres. of Local 13 of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, was described by Gladnick as leader of a CP operation to infiltrate the armed forces. Velson refused to comment on the charge or to tell whether he was a Communist.

Mrs. Abe Burrows was revealed May 6 to have told the committee in executive session May 5 that she had been a member of a Communist radio cell in Hollywood in 1943-46. She named as fellow members: Hy (Harmon) Alexander, Georgia Backus, Henry Blankfort, Angela Clark, Chas. Glenn, Elaine Gonda, Annette Harper, Dwight Hauser, Pauline Hopkins, Hallie Jonas, Nina Klowden, Pauline Lauber (Finn), Mitchell Lindemann, Albert Maltz, Paul McVey, Leon Meadows, Sam Moore, Sylvia Richard, Reuben Ship, Robin Short, Gene Stone, Owen Vinson, Lynn Whitey & Billy Wolff.[1]

Hiss Book Delayed. Doubleday & Co. announced in New York May 12 that "a serious inadvertent factual error" rather than "outside pressure or requests" was responsible for its decision to postone publication of *The Strange Case of Alger Hiss,* a book by Lord Jowitt, ex-Lord High Chancellor of Britain. Lord Jowitt, in the British edition published Apr. 30, had expressed doubt that "justice has been done" in Hiss' jailing for perjury. He called the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, chief witness against Hiss, "wildly improbable." U.S. publication had been scheduled for May 21, but advance review copies were recalled May 8. Doubleday insisted, however, that a corrected edition would be published in late summer.[2]

GENERAL

AFL Defies Tobey on Dockers. AFL Pres. George Meany told Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) May 8 that the AFL was working to purge the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. in the New York area of corruption but "what we'll do about it is something we'll decide, and not you." Tobey, sitting in Washington as a one-man Senate Commerce subcommittee, threatened to "pass legislation to put the hooks into that crowd" if the AFL failed to act. (ILA members in New York & New Jersey voted by 7,000-3,920 in a referendum May 8 to retain the shape-up method of dock hiring, which the AFL had told them to drop because it was dominated by racketeers. Meany conceded to Tobey that the referendum appeared to have been "rigged" because no alternative hiring method was submitted to the ILA membership.)[3]

N.J. Elections. 20 New Jersey communities elected new municipal officials May 12 after campaigns marked by charges of widespread corruption. Mayor John V. Kenny & 2 backers were reelected to Jersey City's 5-man City Comm., but 2 opponents, including ex-Mayor Frank Hague Eggers, also won seats. Mayor Ralph A. Villani, 53, was ousted from Newark's City Comm. Hoboken voters unseated Mayor Fred M. De Sapio and elected City Comm. John J. Grogan, pres. of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, as mayor.[4]

(Efforts were made during the campaign to link Kenny, Villani & De Sapio with recent racketeering scandals. An Essex County grand jury had charged Apr. 9 that Villani, 53, extorted thousands of dollars from city employes by salary kickbacks, sale of promotions & enforced campaign contributions. The presentment said that several city officials were saved from indictment by the 2-yr. statute of limitations. Most of the alleged crimes occurred before 1949 while Villani was Parks & Public Property Comm. The jury said some city employes had to exhaust their savings & borrow to raise $1,500 "contributions" with which to buy promotions.)[5]

5 Negroes Elected in N.C. The AP reported May 7 that 5 Negroes were elected to North Carolina city councils Apr. 28 and seated May 6. 4 were the first Negroes elected in their communities since reconstruction days.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EUROPE

Britain. Laborites gained in municipal council elections in England & Wales May 4-7, making a net gain of 363 seats (250 from Conservatives, 102 from independents, 7 from Communists, 4 from Liberals). Conservatives challenged Laborite claims that the results reflected serious dissatisfaction with Sir Winston Churchill's national Govt., citing the fact that only 45% of the voters went to the polls as against 80% in the last national election. However, some Conservatives who had favored new national elections next fall indicated they had changed their minds. Final returns May 8 showed that Laborites won 417 races for municipal council seats, lost 54; Conservatives won 85, lost 335; Liberals won 9 lost 13; independents won 28, lost 130; Communists won none, lost 7.[6]

Czechoslovakia. Details of a recent Czech Govt. decree reducing the pensions of anti-Communists as a step to liquidate the remnants of capitalism" were received in Vienna May 9. The Prague newspaper *Rude Pravo* said Apr. 27 that a Soviet-type school system requiring 8 years' compulsory education would be introduced in Czechoslovakia next fall. A Czech national budget introduced in Parliament by Finance Min. Jaroslav Kabes Apr. 21 totaled 430.9 billion crowns ($8.618 billion) of which $820 million was earmarked for defense as against $448 million last year and $5.05 million for state enterprises. Prague radio reported that the first Czech TV program was broadcast May 1.[7]

France. Premier René Mayer's Cabinet agreed May 8 to put on a drive in Parliament for Constitutional changes designed to reduce the frequency of Cabinet crises. The plan would revive a pre-war practice of fixing a time limit on a session of Parliament. It would also permit the Govt. to dissolve Parliament and call new elections in event of a deadlock between Parliament & the Cabinet. Some deputies of the dissolved de Gaullist party were expected to support Mayer's program. The Cabinet also fixed these budget goals: a $280 million cut this year ($90 million on defense); a 10% cut (to the 1938 level) in 1954. Savings were to be sought this year & next on administrative costs, subsidies & price supports, Govt. investment in new industry & defense expenditures. Mayer said in a speech May 8 that France had emerged from a period of inflation, must have political stability in order to balance the budget. . . . Labor disputes forced the shutdown May 6 of the nationalized Renault auto works near Paris. Most French merchant ships also were held in port by a strike of merchant marine officers although war cargoes were moving on schedule to Indo-China.[8]

Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry May 1 listed 4 Deputy Foreign Ministers with Andrei Y. Vishinsky, permanent delegate to the UN, accorded highest rank next to Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Andrei A. Gromyko was designated as chief Deputy Foreign Minister in Moscow, followed by Valerian A. Zorin & Vasili V. Kuznetsov. Jacob A. Malik went to London May 5 to succeed Gromyko as Ambassador to Britain. Ex-Agri. Min. Ivan Benediktov was appointed Ambassador to India Apr. 29, succeeding K. V. Novikov.

1—see p. 116H-N 2—see pp. 124B, 117F-G 3—see p. 92D 4—see p. 126C 5—see p. 92E-H 6—see p. 145F-L 7—see p. 90J 8—see p. 134A

Moscow reports May 5 disclosed that general reorganization & streamlining of Soviet state governments after Stalin's death had included the abolition of many oblast & okrug organizations (units ranking between local & county levels). A year-old Communist Party purge in Georgia was nullified Apr. 16 as a frameup of "absolutely innocent" persons engineered by N. M. Rukhadze, ex-State Security Minister in Georgia. He was arrested by the new Georgian regime of Premier V. M. Bakradze, a follower of Soviet Interior Min. Lavrenti P. Beria. A Latvian Cabinet shakeup announced in Riga Apr. 21 resulted in the replacement of 6 Latvians in the state Cabinet by Russians, including Nikolai Kusmich Kovalchuk as new Interior Minister. *Pravda* disclosed Apr. 26 that the powers of national Cabinet ministers had been increased under the new Malenkov regime and the roles of planning commissions in economic affairs decreased. The Navy newspaper *Red Fleet* was dropped Apr. 8 and the Army *Red Star* became the journal of the entire Defense Dept. 3 agricultural dailies also were combined as *Rural Economy* and the newspaper *Soviet Art* was made the organ of the new Culture Ministry. *Communist*, CP Central Com. publication edited since November by D. I. Chesnokov, listed S. M. Avalin as new chief editor Apr. 21.[1]

Albanian sources in Italy were quoted May 9 as saying the regime of Premier Enver Hoxha held firm control in Tirana and was receiving substantial aid shipments from the USSR. Italy rejected May 7 an Albanian note demanding the return of 300-400 Albanian refugees in Italy. . . . **Austria** discontinued food rationing May 1. . . . **Italian** Communists filed 3 lawsuits May 6-11 against Roman Catholic bishops who had warned their congregations that it would be a sin to vote for Reds in Italian Parliamentary elections June 7-8. A heavy increase in Soviet & satellite broadcasts to Italy in connection with the campaign was reported May 8. The Catholic church announced May 9 that Andrea Gaggero, a priest in Genoa, had been defrocked for pro-Communist activities. Aldo Ramidero, a local Communist leader, renounced communism and turned his party membership card over to U.S. Amb. Clare Boothe Luce when she visited Bari May 12 during a tour of southern Italy to see results of U.S. aid & land reform.[2]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

British Africa

Kenya Battles. Mau Mau terrorists using a captured Bren gun attacked a police camp at Othaya west of Mt. Kenya May 8 but were driven off by the King's African Rifles with a loss of 16 men killed. The same Mau Mau force then raided a Kikuyu home guard post at Kairuitha and killed 15 pro-British native guardsmen. 32 more terrorists were reported killed as against a loss of 5 native guardsmen during Mau Mau raids May 9-10 on a Kikuyu camp at Iriani and a school at Xanderedu.

N.Y. Times

Aberdare Mountains (cross), Mt. Kenya & intervening Nyeri Plateau were said to be stronghold of quasi-military Mau Mau forces in Kenya, E. Africa.

The *N.Y. Times* reported from Nairobi May 9 that Mau Mau bands were taking on aspects of military organizations instead of operating as a secret society. British authorities were said to regard this as a reason for optimism — a sign that the Mau Mau were being forced into isolation by pressure from security forces and the hostility of most natives to the terror campaign against whites. Dedan Kimathi was thought to be leader of the largest Mau Mau force, concentrated in the remote & heavily-forested Aberdare Mts., while a "Gen. China" led another band moving toward the Aberdares from Mt. Kenya (see map). Mau Mau membership was variously estimated as from "10s of thousands" to 300,000; native security units loyal to the Kenya Govt. numbered 10,000 volunteers and the force was increasing. Strong home guard units were said to be moving into the Mau Mau stronghold.[3]

South Africa. A Liberal Party was organized by the South African Liberal Assn. May 10 to campaign for equal rights for all races. Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, leader of 7 white representatives of Negroes in Parliament, was elected party president and author Alan Paton (*Cry, the Beloved Country*) a vice president. The party announced there would be no restrictions of color or creed on its membership. A Federal Union party, supported by pro-Britons in Natal Province and several leaders of the Torch Commando war veterans, also was formed May 10. It opposed the movement among Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan's white-supremacy Nationalists to convert South Africa into an Afrikaner republic instead of a British dominion. Nationalists said they welcomed formation of the 2 opposition parties, believed they would only cause more white South Africans to support Malan.[4]

Central Federation. A bill to enable the British Govt. to proceed with the Central African Fed. plan (for Northern & Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) passed 2d reading May 6 in the British House of Commons, 247-221. The Laborite opposition argued for delay until Britain overcame fears of natives in the 3 states that federation would perpetuate white supremacy. The 2 principal Nyasaland Negro orgagnizations (Supreme Council of Chiefs & the People, African Congress) stopped recruiting Negroes to work in South Africa & Rhodesia May 6 as a protest against the federation plan. The All-African Convention a union of native groups in Southern Rhodesia. adopted a plan of passive resistance to federation May 10.[5]

Nigerian nationalists rioted May 6 in Enugu, eastern regional capital of the colony, against dissolution of the regional assembly after it rejected Britain's appointment of a regional official. The Nigerian Western Regional Assembly meanwhile passed a resolution demanding self-government in 3 years, the aim of a campaign by Dr. Nnamdi Akikiwe's Natl. Council of Nigeria & the Cameroons. . . . **Gold Coast** natives in Elmina rioted May 9 against a new local tax imposed by their British-advised native Govt. 16 African rioters & 2 policemen were reported killed. . . . **Bamangwato** tribesmen refused during a meeting May 4-7 in Serowe, Bechuanaland to accept any British nominee of a successor to tribal chief Seretse Khama, who was exiled to Britain after he had married a British white woman, Ruth Williams.

Iran. The Shah May 11 issued a royal decree demanded by Premier Mohammed Mossadegh transferring privately-held royal estates to the Govt. instead of to individual peasants. The decree recommended that plots be rented to peasants on a 99-yr. lease. 60 million rials ($2 million at official exchange rates, $800,000 at the unofficial rate) was paid the Shah for the lands. It was to be spent on charities by the Royal Inst. for Social Services under Govt. supervision. . . . Disputes over the seating of anti-Mossadegh deputies caused sessions of the Majlis (lower house of Parliament) to break up in disorder May 10 & 12. . . . The Cabinet approved May 9 the import of $60 million worth of Italian goods (mostly industrial supplies) the next 3 years in exchange for Iranian oil. The British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. was denied a Tokyo court order May 9 against the unloading of 18,000 tons of Iranian oil from a Japanese tanker docked there. The company & the Japanese buyer agreed to let a court rule on the oil's legal ownership. . . . Mossadegh signed a bill May 7 nationalizing Iran's Caspian Sea fisheries under the Iranian Natl. Fishing Co.[6]

Tunisian local elections May 10 in 25 more municipalities resulted in a 40% turnout of the registered voters, the French reported. Nationalists boycotted the polls.[7]

1—see p. 107B 2—see p. 145P 3—see p. 146G 4—see p. 146K
5—see p. 146J 6—see p. 146E 7—see p. 146M (Also consult Index)

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Federal police announced May 10 that 220 persons had been arrested since May 4 as suspected members of a Conservative terrorist organization responsible for bombings in Buenos Aires. The Communications Ministry suspended May 12 the right of AP, UP & INS to receive dispatches from abroad in order to service Argentine papers. The 3 news agencies were under investigation by a Congressional committee on charges brought by Pres. Juan D. Perón (May 1) that they spread anti-Argentine "lies" in the guise of news.

British West Indies. Jamaican labor leader William Alexander Bustamente was appointed Chief Minister May 5 of an 8-minister Cabinet set up by Gov. Gen. Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot under a new Jamaican Constitution. (An agreement to set up a British Caribbean Federation was reached in London Apr. 30 in a British conference with representatives of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and the Leeward & Windward Islands. The colonies were to establish a Federal government if all 5 ratified the plan.)

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Bond Price Pegs Urged. 7 Democratic Senators & 13 Democratic Representatives urged May 10 that the Fed. Reserve Board go back to supporting Govt. bond prices at par value—a practice dropped 2 years ago. Reps. Sam Rayburn (Tex.) & John W. McCormack (Mass.) & Sen. James E. Murray (Mont.), leading advocates of the proposal, said market prices of Govt. & private bonds had dropped to new lows although the Treasury had raised interest rates on its securities to up to 3¼%. They said FRB "refusal" to support U.S. credit was resulting "in additional billions of dollars in Govt. expenditures & the national debt" and in "a dangerous spiral of interest rate increases for private borrowers."

Chrmn. Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.) of the Sen. Banking Com. and Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), its ranking minority member, rejected the Democratic proposal as inflationary and said the Republican Admin. should be given time to get its own program under way.

W. Randolph Burgess, deputy to the Treasury Secy., told the Natl. Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks at a convention in Washington May 12 that the Democratic "manifesto" "went directly against" reports of Democratic-controlled Joint Economic subcommittees in 1950 & 1952.

OBITUARIES

Jean Adair, 80, character actress featured in *Arsenic & Old Lace*, other plays & films; May 11 in New York.

Hans J. Isbrantsen, 61, Danish-born pres. of Isbrandtsen Steamship Co. who staunchly defended the right of his ships to trade anywhere; May 14 on Wake Island while returning from round-world trip. A rugged individualist who figured in many disputes, he let his vessels run the Chinese Nationalist blockade of Shanghai, sent a ship to trade with Indonesia in defiance of the Dutch Govt., rejected all shipping conference pacts.

Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, 59, ex-State Dept. economist who prepared final draft of UN Charter at San Francisco Conf. in 1945, Brookings Institution director of intl. studies since 1946; May 5 in Washington.

Edward M. Sedgwick, 60, Hollywood film director & producer since 1913, discoverer of Western stars Tom Mix & Hoot Gibson; May 7 in North Hollywood, Calif.

Karel Strassburger, 54, one of Europe's foremost circus stars; May 8 by drowning when he fell off a dock while landing his show in Trelleborg, Sweden.

SPORTS

Baseball. Alva (Bobo) Holloman, 27, a rookie starting a major league game for the first time, pitched a 6-0 no-hit victory for the AL Browns over Philadelphia in St. Louis May 6. . . . Baseball leaders testifying before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee May 6, 8 & 11 indorsed a bill offered by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), president of the Western League, to restrict major-league broadcasts in minor-league localities without violation of anti-trust laws. The proposed bill provided that a major or minor league club must give permission for the broadcast in its territory of an outside club's games. Baseball High Comm. Ford C. Frick told the subcommittee May 6 that a Justice Dept. ruling (under anti-trust laws) against such restrictions forced the majors to "eat our young" by letting big-league broadcasts detract from interest in minor-league teams. Witnesses for unlimited broadcasting: (May 8) Pres. Harold E. Fellows of the Natl. Assn. of Radio & Television Broadcasters; (May 11) Gordon McLendon, head of the defunct Liberty network whose Knickerbocker network (Texas) currently recreated big league games.

Golf. Winners May 10: $26,300 Ardmore (Okla.) open—Earl Stewart Jr., 31, of Dallas, Tex., for $6,900 first prize; $10,000 Greenbrier open in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Sam Snead, home pro, for $2,000; Barbara Romack women's tourney ($3,500) in Sacramento, Calif.— Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C.

Tennis. Doris Hart, 28, of Coral Gables, Fla., won the women's singles final of the Rome intl. tourney May 11 from Maureen Connolly, 18, of San Diego, Calif., the U.S.-Wimbledon-Australian singles champion. Scores were 4-6, 9-7, 6-3. Other Rome winners: (May 11) men's singles—Jaroslav Drobny; men's doubles—Lewis Hoad & Ken Rosewall, both 18, of Australia; (May 10) women's doubles—Miss Connolly & Julia Sampson, 19, of Pasadena, Calif.

Southern Conf. Splits. Duke, North Carolina, N.C. State, Wake Forest, Maryland, Clemson & South Carolina withdrew from the Southern Conf. May 8 at a meeting in Greensboro, N.C. They scheduled a meeting for June 14 in Raleigh, N.C. to establish a new intercollegiate conference. Davidson, Geo. Washington, The Citadel, Furman, Washington & Lee, Va. Military Inst., Va. Poly. Inst., Richmond, Wm. & Mary and West Virginia remained in the Southern.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes. At least 106 persons were killed by tornadoes in widely separated points in Texas May 11. Waco, worst hit, counted 95 dead, 18 missing and nearly 300 injured. Substantial buildings in Waco's business section were completely demolished. 9 persons were killed & more than 100 injured in San Angelo, Tex. A tornado killed 5 persons near Hollandale, Minn. May 10. Another destroyed 2/3 of Hebron, Neb. & injured 26 persons there May 9.

'Aquatot' Dies, Father Accused. Kathy Tongay, 5, swim star billed with her brother Russell (Bubba) Jr., 7, as the "Aquatots," died in Miami, Fla. May 6. Police said an autopsy indicated that she had received "an extremely brutal beating." Her father, Russell Tongay, 36, was booked on 2d-degree murder charges and freed on $5,000 bond May 8. He denied having whipped her and said she had been hurt in a 33-ft. dive. (Tongay's first son, also named Russell Jr., had died at 18 months of age in 1945 of a cerebral hemorrhage probably caused by a head injury, but a jury found insufficient evidence for charges. Tongay had been criticized for allegedly exploiting & beating his children and subjecting them to over-rigorous training. He had wanted Kathy & Bubba to swim the English Channel in 1951, but British & French authorities had denied permission for the dangerous stunt. Proceedings to take Bubba from his custody were started May 11.)